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Business Notices.

CATARRH at once relieved by Pond's Ex-TRACT. For old and obstinute cases use Fend-Catarrh Remedy. 75c., and Nasal Syringe, 25c.

New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1886.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN,-Conference of Parnellites in Dublin. No resistance to be made to Mr. Bradlaugh's sitting. - Seizure of Samoa Islands by Germany. = Destitution in Dominion on account of St. Lawrence rising === American schooner Higgins wrecked.

Congress,-Senate and House in session. Committee's report on the admission of new States. Senator Pugh's speech in favor of continued coinage of silver and maintaining the double standard. ==== Mr. Boutelle's resolution regarding the Norfolk Navy Yard. - Senator Manderson's Infautry bill, === Confirmation of the Civil Service Commissioners, ==== Affairs of the Custom House. === Congressman New-York Curtin's chairmanship.

DOMESTIC .- Continued reports of disasters on the New-England coast and on the coast of Virginia. === Rescuing passengers from snewbound trains. ____ J. B. Foraker inaugurated Governor of Ohio. Allen G. Thurman nominated for the U. S. Senate. - A theatrical company in danger on the St. Lawrence. = Failure of A. M. Bigelow & Co., in Boston. = Seven City Councilmen in New-Orleans imprisoned for contempt. = Franklin B. Gowen elected president of the Reading Railroad.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Probable foundering of the steamship Hylton Castle = Steinitz won the first game with Zukertort. = Excitement over the cut in railway rates. === The Senate Committee discussed bills. === Dinner of the Marine Society. ____ James S. Noyes killed by an elevator. === Carpenter must be hauged. === Demands of the cigarmakers refused. ==== A meeting to forward the Washington-st. bridge, Jersey City. - Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains) 76.78 cents. === Stocks opened depressed, later recovered and closed steady with some reactions.

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE observations in dicate fair weather and almost stationary temperature. Temperature vesterday: Highest, 18°; lowest, 8° : average, 1238°.

The bill to improve the Harlem was introduced in this Congress yesterday, as it has been in many Congresses past. It should be pushed by the New-York members until it becomes law. The improvement is needed to refusing to concur in the passage of an benefit the commercial interests of more States than our own.

Legislators at Albany will of course not act hastily on any bills recommended to them favorably by the Investigating Committee which recently examined into our municipal affairs. Some of them are excellent; but there should be careful discrimination between those which relate to the public welfare only and those which are apparently intended to increase the power of Mayor Grace. The autocrat of the City Hall already has as strong a grip on municipal affairs as is demanded by good govern-

No better proof that this city is growing fast could be offered than the statistics of building for 1885. In that year plans were filed with the Fire Department for 3,368 new buildings, at a cost of over \$45,000,000, and repairs on old structures amounted to \$7,500,000. These are enormous sums. The tendency to run dwellings up to an extraordinary height is also poticeable. The number of buildings over four stories high has nearly doubled since 1883. There is material here for an argument in favor of the law against too lofty dwellings.

It is easy to understand why a Democratic Administration should discharge veteran Union soldiers from the Norfolk Navy Yard and put ex-Confederates in their places. It was for the sake of politics and politics only, of course. But it is not equally clear why any United States official should think it necessary to efface inscriptions from guns and buildings which indicated that in the recent Civil War the South was conquered. Sensitiveness on that point is fast disappearing in the Southern States since the recent Democratic victory in the Federal elections; so we really don't see why any Northern man should be offended thereby.

Governor Foraker's inauguration speech at Columbus was excellent; but it is not to the credit of Ohio that at this late day her Governor has to urge upon her law-makers the need of legislation to prevent gross election frauds. This certainly ought to be done this winter even if it involves an overhauling of the judicial system of the State, from the Supreme Court down. For many years Ohio had a reputation which any State in the Union might have been proud of. It has not been improved of late years by the course of events in Cincinnati. If the Legislature follows Judge Foraker's advice, however, we shall expect to see a speedy change for the better.

The delay which shrewd lawyers can obtain for a convicted criminal of the lowest class is well shown in the case of John Carpenter. This man killed his wife two years or more ago in a most deliberate and brutal manner, and yet he has had two trials and surely half a dozen appeals. It was upon technicalities that his counsel relied, and, while they have not been able to save his neck, they have prolonged his life materially. The Supreme Court has finally decided that even if two jurors did have a prejudice against the defence of insanity that fact would not affect the verdict in any way. So Carpenter will hang presently, and, as he has tried to commit suicide, less sympathy than usual, perhaps, will be wasted

Stories of shipwreck caused by the recent storm come pouring in from the Gulf of Mexico to the State of Maine. A reasonable estimate places the lives lost at about 200. The damage, of course, was chiefly to coasters, but, as usual, the "ocean tramp" steamships also suffered severely. One of these ill-fated vessels -the Hylton Castle-foundered off Fire Island

yesterday morning and nearly a dozen men were drowned. As nearly as can be learned she was overloaded and in bad condition when she sailed. There seems to be no way to reach shipowners for this sort of crime. Sailors' stories go for little, and with the vessel at the bottom of the sea conclusive evidence of guilty overloading is not easily obtained.

Horatius Publius Cocles all by himself did not begin to have so tough a time in defending the bridge across the Tiber as the good people of Jersey City all together are having to get a bridge built across the "Gap" which separates them from Communipaw. For years they bave demanded it, and for years the influence of certain corporations and business firms has defeated their wishes. But at last they have risen up as one man and declared that the Gap shall be bridged. It is so clearly for the advantage of the Jersey City public to have this accommodation that after the decided resolutions adopted at the Tabernacle meeting of citizens last night, we do not see how the State or local authorities can refuse to yield to the popular will.

President Cleveland's method of carrying out the law concerning the appointment of minority Civil Service Commissioners naturally gives dissatisfaction to the Republican Senators. The act designs in such cases to give the minority party a fair representation. Repubhean Presidents took pains to carry out its letter and spirit by consulting the Democrats in regard to such appointments. Mr. Cleveland not only ignores the Republicans, but chooses men as Republicans who are recommended by Democrats. Rejections in such cases would be entirely warranted of course. This method of choosing Republicans is the one followed in the Southern States in giving the party representation on election boards. It generally turns out that the alleged Republican is the most serviceable Democrat on such boards. Perhaps the President has acted without knowledge of the prec dents. If so his sense of fairness ought to lead him to change his methods.

INJUSTICE TO DAKOTA.

The question of admitting Dakota as State, which was yesterday again brought to the attention of the Senate, ought to be decided without reference to partisan considerations. If that were done, Congress would not be called upon to waste any time in discussing the matter. The justice of the demand of the people of the Territory for admission as a State is conceded by all, but narrow considerations of party policy have led the Democrats on various pretexts to oppose admission. This is the explanation of the argument of Senator Vest, of Missouri, and Senator Butler, of South Carolina, that the people of the Territory, having been conducting themselves in a "revolutionary" manner, ought to be further denied their natural rights and privileges. That it should be left to these two ex-Confederate officers to discover this Dakota "revolution" is perhaps not remarkable. Mr. Vest, in his endeavor to complicate the question, even went so far as to make an unwarranted personal attack in the Senate on a citizen of the Territory for his part in assisting to give expression to the will of the people. It is perhaps too much to hope, in the light of the past, that the Democrats will not unitedly oppose the bill introduced by Senator Harrison on this subject; but in doing so they will not deceive any person by resorting to "revolutionary" pretexts.

The alleged "constructive treason" consists

in an endeavor not to break out of the Union, but to get into it-after knocking at the doors of Congress for years. The Democratic House enabling act, the people of South Dakota followed the precedents set by Tennessee, Michigan, Kansas, Colorado, Minnesota and other States before their admission into the Union, by organizing as a State and sending representatives to Washington to await the approval of Congress. Tennessee elected State officers without an enabling act, and sent a notification to Congress that on a particular day named the Territorial Government would cease and the State Government assume its powers. That Territory was admitted as a State without any charge of revolution. Indeed, George Washington sent a message to Congress approving the course followed by the Territory. When a part of the Territory of Michigan organized as a State it went much further. It wiped out the Territorial Government and put the State Government into actual operation before the passage of an enabling act. That eminent Democrat, James Buchanan, in a speech in Congress upon the Michigan case, said: "I think their course is clearly justifiable; but if there is anything wrong or unusual in it, it is to be attributed to the neglect of Congress. Andrew Jackson approved the act of admission. Stephen A. Douglas approved the course of Minnesota in organizing before admission. But it was left to such renowned patriots as General Butler and General Vest of the late Confederacy to discover that such a course on the part of Dakota is tainted with "treason."

The Legislatures of the Territory and the annual conventions of both political parties have for six years been representing to Congress by resolution that the best interests of the people of Dakota require the division of the Territory as a State. The Legislature, with only three dissenting votes, passed a bill providing for calling a constitutional convention to frame a State Constitution for the south half of the Territory. The vote on the adoption of the constitution was almost unanimous. It is in accordance with that overwhelming sentiment of the inhabitants of the Territory that its representatives are now asking for admission. South Dakota has a larger population than any Territory ever admitted as a State. Its area is nearly three times that of South Carolina, and 8,000 square miles larger than Missouri. It has more post offices, more newspapers, more banks, more schools and other evidences of fitness to become a State. than has South Carolina. It does not becom General Butler or General Vest to oppose the admission of Dakota. If justice is done, South Dakota will be admitted as a State, and the remaining portion of the Territory named Lincoln," in accordance with the recommendation of the Senate at the last session.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S MEASURES.

Prince Bismarck practical instinct enables him to profit by his mistakes. The seizure of the Caroline Islands was a blunder due to miscalculation of Spanish pride in foreign possessions which are memorials of a once puissant Empire. The Chancellor quickly discerned the expediency of submitting the dispute to arbitration. By accepting the good offices of the Pope he not only appeased the resentment of an excitable nation but he also strengthened his political position in the Reichstag. The decorations and compliments so freely exchanged between Berlin and the Vatican have been tokens of an improved feeling, which may be useful in the negotiations with the Catholic Centre, upon whose support the Chancellor is dependent in legislation. As for the Caroline Islands, they were a group of no special value in a commercial sense. The Chancellor has speedily made three seizures in the South Seas,

has relinquished to Spain. The Marshall and Gilbert Islands are now German dependencies, and Samon, which he has long coveted, has been forcibly added to the list of colonial possessions. This last result has been accomplished by high-handed methods which are open to been virtually overturned and the German flag hoisted after remonstrances from the British and American consuls. The details of this arbitrary act are too meagre to justify extended comment; but apparently Germany has shown less consideration for the rights of the natives and the feelings of friendly Powers than was evinced in the Carolines episode.

The Chancellor, meanwhile, has brought forward his new measure of financial policy-the Spirits Monopoly bill. The Emperor has sanctioned it in advance and the Bundesrath will undoubtedly adopt a scheme which promises to increase the powers and revenues of the Federal States. The proposed measure was briefly discussed by our Berlin correspondent in Sunday's issue. The strongest argument in its favor offered by its supporters is the fact that Germany, of all spirit-producing countries, derives the lowest returns per capita from taxes on spirits. The generalization that the present rate can be increased five-fold and the military establishment entirely supported by it without heavier taxes on spirits than Holland and other countries impose, is one to which Prince Bismarck will attach great weight. He appreciates also the importance of improving the financial condition of the States, especially in South Germany, and favors this measure on the ground that it will promote the stability of an artificially joined and imperfectly assimilated Confederacy. The monopoly of the spirit trade is one of the boldest and crudest expedients yet proposed by this venturesome statesman. The passage of the measure in its present form by the Reichstag is not to be anticipated. It is a proposal that will probably be renewed several times, as was the tobacco monopoly, before favorable action can be secured.

A FREE TRADE PARTY.

Go from home to learn the news, it has been said. The Sun goes to the Republicans of Washington for some valuable information about the policy of the Democratic party, the division of factions therein, and the probable reorganization of parties which the change of rules is supposed to foreshadow.

It is not altogether news that there have been many threats to drive Mr. Randall out of the Democratic party, or that the change of rules was intended to deprive him of power to resist the free trade policy which the men of the Missis sippi Valley favor, or that Mr. Carlisle's friends look forward to his nomination for the Presidency in 1888, and hope to gain the electoral votes of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa to compensate for the expected loss of New-York, New-Jersey and Connecticut.

Democrats of the Mississippi Valley and of the South have not been secretive about their purposes. After the fight against Mr. Randall ended in the election of Speaker Carlisle, the outburst of enthusiasm in which a Western editor indulged, who te, egraphed, "The Southern Confederacy in the saddle again," was more candid than judicious. Undoubtedly it is also true that Mr. Bland, Mr. Warner and Mr. Morrison are rasped and wrathful, when they are treated by Eastern Democrats with contempt or with patronizing pity as cranks or ignorant fellows. They conceive that they know something about the tariff, and something about the silver question, and something about the improvement of rivers, and something about banks; and at all events they represent the opinious of nearly all the Democratic voters of the West and South. If they are minded to throw overboard the New-York end of the Democratic party, and to see if they cannot do better by appealing squarely and honestly to the West and South than by any of the tricks and subterfuges which are employed to carry an Eastern State, it is creditable to their manhood

and sincerity of conviction. Neither is it a secret that the Republicans would be perfectly willing to see such a division of parties. They had the courage to invite it when they disregarded the threats of free traders in their nomination in 1884, just as the Western and Southern Democrats did not have courage, when it came to the point, to meet the issue in their convention in the same honest way and without equivocation. The Republicans do not believe that Western States can be carried by any free trade, soft money party. But if they can, it would be better to know the fact. The open success of such a party would be altogether better than any triumph gained by false pretences or by an alliance of a solid South with foreign interests in this city. If the free traders can muster the courage to bring about their new division of parties, it will be welcome.

AN UNENVIABLE RECORD.

If The Albany Argus were wise in its genera tion it would keep quiet about convict contract labor. For Democracy cannot stand upon the record it has made on that question. The Legislature of 1883 was Democratic in both its branches. The Democratic party had long been boasting of the tremendous things it would do for the workingman once it got a chance. The session of 1883 was its chance. If it was in earnest it could abolish the contract system from the prisons in short orderthat being what it had repeatedly promised to do when it was out after votes. What did it do in 1883? It acted the part of an arrant coward. The Democratic Legislature of that year shirked its responsibility, resorting to the familiar device of demagogism-a reference of the question to a popular vote that was binding upon nobody.

It may have been wise or it may have been unwise to abolish the contract system from our prisons. That point is still being discussed with an array of strong arguments on both cides. But the attitude of the Democratic party when it was clothed with full power to dispose of the question through Senators and Assemblymen of its own selection is not a matter of discussion but of fact. These days, with a view to the accumulation of party capital, Democratic organs are professing to be emphatically opposed to the system. The leaders say ditto to the organs, and organs and leaders flatter themselves that by so doing they have made the workingman believe that Democracy is his firm friend. But talk is as cheap as it ever was, and all this wordy Democratic opposition is powerless to efface the Democratic record of

RAILWAY FORECLOSURES. The statement of The Railway Age, of Chicago, regarding railway foreclosures during the year 1885, is not easily appreciated without comparison with similar records of previous years. The Age says that during the last year twenty-two railways, with 3,156 miles of main line, \$141,590,000 in bonds, and stock of \$136,900,000, making a total capitalization of nearly \$278,500,000, have been sold under foreclosure and transferred to new ownership. These figures can be appreciated only by comparison with the record of the same journals for the year 1884. In that year there were recorded fifteen foreclosures, covering 710 miles of railway, and the aggregate of stock and bonds affected thereby was only \$23,505,000. The increase, therefore, in fore-

exceeding in importance the group which he closures, measured by the amount of capital affected, has been more than ten-fold. In 1883 the amount of capital affected by foreclosures was only about \$47,000,000, and in 1882 only about \$67,000,000. Twice the foreclosures have been larger than they were during the past year; in 1875, when the aggregate of severe criticism. The native Government has stock and bonds affected was \$310,000,000, and in 1878, when the aggregate was \$311,000,000.

It is hardly to be supposed that the full effect of the disturbances in 1884 has yet been feit. Indeed, it is well known that many corporations of large importance are at this time on the road toward forcelosure, and the order of court for the foreclosure of the Wabash has been issued since the new year began. It is not unlikely that the aggregate of capital affected by foreclosure in the year 1886 may be even larger than in the year 1885. It takes from two to four years to get an important matter settled in the courts of this country, and so, after the panic of 1873, it was not until 1878 that the amount of capital affected by foreclosures reached its maximum. But it is right to remember that the clearing away of wrecks is a healthful process, and that the railway wrecks of which decrees of foreclosure bear witness are the effects, not of present misfortune, but of the disasters of 1884 and the previous years.

We call Governor Hill's attention to the fact that Mr. George H. Sterling, of Brooklyn, whom he appointed Port Warden last November, is still out in the cold this inclement weather.

There were forty-eight Congressional committees for which Speaker Cartisle supplied chairmen, and thirty of his chairmen came from the Southern States, which number only sixteer in a total of forty-five States and Territories represented in Congress, and 112 in a total of 325 members. These figpres are eloquent. Legislation never was more completely in the control of the South even in the haleyon days of Callioun.

The Dolphin is her own best defender.

A labor union of waiters is to be formed. An unpleasant rumor prevails that its rules will require that fees must be paid in advance and that under no circumstances will less than a quarter be accepted.

If Grand Master Beck orders a strike of the silver workmen and Chief MogulVance one of the Jeffersonian Brotherhood, Mr. Cleveland will need to emu late Colonel Hain and pass around a paper for the signatures of the faithful.

To the Senate: And Jones, Aquila Jones-better put him on the list.

Geologically considered, that part of New-York State which lies east of the Hudson is a peculiarly interesting region, and invites more thorough scien tific study than has hitherto been bestowed upon it. Mr. S. W. Ford, whose name is honorably connected with much valuable work of this kind, has been gratuitously engaged for several years, as he found time and opportunity, in unravelling its intricate geology, and it is a neld which the United States Geological Survey might profitably cultivate. It is possible that by offering Mr. Ford an independent appointment the Department might secure his ex-clusive services in this field. At all events it is a region well worth the most skilful and patient

[What with the reform rash, the White House itch and the Jacksonian boils, Governor Hill has nearly as pleasant a time of it as Job had.

There is every reason to feel gratified at the fact that the faculty of Harvard has decided to allow the game of football. It is among the manliest and most intelligent of field sports, and becomes brutal only in the hands of brutes. Princeton and Yale have ably demonstrated the fact that skill and honesty in its playing remove all its dangerous tend-

If there were 127 leading Chairmanships at the disposal of Speaker Husted the task with which he is wrestling to-day would not be so difficult for then be could bestow something handsome upon each one of his 127 fellow members on the floor of the Assem bly. As it is, he is in a position to sympathize with the hotel-keeper at a summer resort at the height of the season when all his guests yearn for cornerrooms on the first floor.

When Congress comes to deal with the Vilas question it will be interesting to observe how many Democrats will deny their records for partisanship's sake.

One of the proposed reforms in the interest of the merchants of New-York is the passage of an act making the office of Health Officer of the Port of New-York's alaried. If there is any good reason why the official who holds that place should exact be tween \$75,000 and \$100,000 a year of the shipping interests it should be shown.

Mr. Bradlaugh is to get his seat in Parliament this time without opposition. The Government has concluded to allow him to take the oath, it he he willing to do so. It is difficult to understand on what ground he could be denied his constitutional rights by the new Parliament to which he has been elected. The old Parliament had witnessed his reluctance to take the oath and had heard him declare that it would not be binding upon his conscience but the new Parliament can have no legal knowledge of any facts of this nature. If Mr. Bradlaugh now offers to take the usual oath, it is alquestion of conscience with him and not a matter which concerns his colleagues.

A man has been found in the Duten part of Pennsylvania who is eating garlic to save his life. A joint discussion between this man and Mr. G. Fagin Jones on the comparative virtues of garlic and crow as a means of extending a threatened and icopardized existence would be a most interesting thing.

These January blizzards are a blight South, East and West, but only serve to invigorate the metropo lis, which for one month at least can claim for itself the best climate on the Continent. When the mercury is lower in Florida than on Manhattan Island. it is a good time for enterprising hotel proprietors to advertise New-York as the most salubrious winter resort in America.

The Queen has decided to avow her sympathies with what Mr. Bright locosely styles the Primrose party by opening Parliament to-day in person. Lord Salisbury's Ministry being a minority Government, certainly needs all the help the Court can give him. Mr. Parnell, however, is the real master of the situation, and he is not the man to be impressed with English ceremonials.

The Editor of The New-York Times, in his issue of yes terday, furnishes the information that the Editor of The Police Gazette publishes his own portrait in his own newspaper. The Police Gazette not being on our exchange list THE TRIBUNE is unable to verify the truth of this statement by actual observation. Still, we do not for a moment question it. For obviously Fagun is unquestionable authority touching The Police Gazette, Its table of contents cannot fail to find in him a sympathetic reader since, as its name shows, it is devote to the doings of people who, like Fagin, have rendered themselves meet for the pressing attentions of the police. But speaking of portraits, how did it happen that The Times refrained from disclosing the fact that its own editor's portrait could be found in one of the back numbers of The Police Guzette? We ourselves have no poitive information on this point, but it is to be presthat, following Fagin's display in The Times of good stolen from THE TRIBUNE's establishment, or his escape, under the statute of limitations, from the prosecution Secretary John Sherman ordered against him for cheating the Government, The Gazette hung up his portrait in its Rogues' Gallery.

PERSONAL.

Ceremonious and stately as she has become in later life, Queen Victoria retains the fondness for children that was such a marked feature of her carly years, and she keeps a record of all the bright sayings and doings of the little ones that come to her notice.

Much attention is paid in England to Miss L. M. von Finkelstein, who was lately before this public as a lecturer or Jerusalem (of which city she is a native) and Palestine. She has addressed overflowing audiences in

Mr. Spurgeon's tabernacie and others of the largest The death has recently been announced at Koenigs

berg of Fr. Bessel, widow of the emment astronomer Great is the Commander of the Faithful! Recently he

took a notion to have an artificial lake made in the Yildiz Kiosk park, that he might take his favorite sultana salling in a steam launch. So he had the huge basin prepared and the whole water supply of Con-stantinopic turned in: and all the city had to go dry for a dny until the lake was full.

The current description of General Early-a venerable appearing man, his long white beard reaching to his waist and his beat figure indicating the rapid advance of extreme old age suggests a picturesque figure to give an air of alleged respectability to a lottery concern.

Speaking of Mr. Archibald Colquboun's return to Burmah, leaving England on Christmas Day, The World (London) remarks that few men have come to the front as During the past four years he has achieved a world-wide reputation as an explorer, a special correspondent and a writer, while his masterly addresses on our mastern policy have been distinguished by statesmantike ability. His most recent lecture, reastern the Royal United Service Institution, or "England, China and Russia in Asia," will be published shortly with a map as a special paper.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The immortal "Jim" Beiford, erstwhile a Congress nan, but better known as the Red Headed Roosfer of he Rockies, is now said to be interested in gold mines in Central America. We tender to the Pride of Colorado ur most distinguished consideration, with the hope that he will strike it rich .

Theatrical performances are now being given on Sun doy in nearly all the large cities of the West. They ar doy in nearly all the large cities of the West. They are gradually encroaching on the Sanday law in the elty unifier the disgoise of "sacred concerts." The present state of things will not last long. The churches are nearly deserted on Sanday evening. Where do the people go! An estimate of the namoer of persons who irequent the salcons on Sanday evening will telt the tale. In the salcons on Sanday evening will telt the tale. In the salcons on Manhattan Island there are congregated groups of people discussing a tree Sanday, while preachers are addressing empty benches on Sanday evening, the salcons are educating a popular sentiment that will break down every guard of Sanday restriction. When the floodgates of this reservoir of iniquity are opened; like pent-up liberty let lose into maddening freedom—a New-York Sunday will beggar description.—Day Star, New-York.

"Man's inhumanity to man" was mourned by the poot. Man's confidence in man deserves to be cele-

poet. Man's confidence in man deserves to be celebrated. Look at the unhesitating manner in which packages of newspapers and books sometimes are left upon the city letter-boxes by people who have such complete faith in their fellows that they are sure no one but the postman will carry away the articles intended for him alone. Yet who ever heard of a package of this kind

"Mrs. Dusenberry, here's an account of fifty boys found in the hold of a schooner just in from Bremen. Taey were Pitty-five days without food."
"Good gracious, Mr. Dusenberry! Why, it's awful! Little Gern an boys, were they?"
"Carboys, my dear."—[Philadelphia Call.

At Laurel, Md., there is a new paper, The Free Quill, and this is its epigrammatic salutatory : "No promises, no apologies, no regrets, no cards."

An Arizona editor thus begins a leader: "We really ion't want the post-office, but we understand that a few influential friends are working for us. We have only to say that our conception of our duty to our country will not allow us to decline any office, especially a post office. Now let the skunk who runs the opposition paper put that in his pipe and smoke it."

Then they do have names, do they ? The placards on the corner lamp-posts are so covered with materialized Chicago smoke that a stranger would hardly suspect their existence.

At the ball-He. "Do you see that lady opposite?"
"Yes. She is the victim of persecution." She is what they would call an 'unattractive old thing' in the 'Mikado,"
"She is my brother's wife." Tableau.-{Hartford TWAS EVER THUS.

'Twas while at " the Pier" last summer That I fell, without much ado, Into the uet of a siren.— A beauty from Kaiamazoo. She spoke with a Western accent That was really a shock to me. And called her stort mother "Mommer." And always said "supper " for "tea."

And I knew at the very outset
That of course it would not be right
For one of the great Van Duzers
To marry a Kalamazite.

And so I left for the city, Where I'm wretched and ill and blue; I know that I'm slowly dying, And-I'm off for Kaiamazoo!

"How are you, Mr. Van Düzer ?
And welcome to Kalaunzao.
Heard of my wedding to-morrow,
So came—that's just lovely of you!
—{Roland King in Chicago Rambler. In commenting on proposed polygamy legislation The London Spectator of December 26 states that some of the

provisions, if enforced, will certainly cause the Mormons either to fight or fly. Believing that they will do the latter. The Speciator goes over a list of places possibly eligible to them. None appearing to be suitable, the Mormons are advised in a perfectly serious manner to conquer a South Sea Island. For, as is naively remarked in conclusion, "They have enough money to buy ships for the voyage, and enough men to go on the expe a tract. The people of St. Paul and Minnesota are glad that the

blizzard has come. They can now go ahead with their ice palace, and the lambermen can go to work in the

Considerable surprise was manifested a few days since at the appearance of the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., who for the past five years has been in Paris engaged in business. He has gone West for a little while on matters connected with his financial interests. He looks well, and is the same cortical, open-handed and frank-speaking man as of old. He met a host of friends, and I would not be surprised to see him once more in this city, in charge of a congregation, unconnected with any religious lorganization, but an Evangelist after his own order. He could to day control the largest congregation of any elergyman in this city.—[New-York Correspondence Chicago Living Church.

Why not commission Mr. Squire to capture the sly Apache! He has not so far been known to let anything go by him.

WHERE SPEAKER CABLISLE MADE A MISTAK E. Speaker Carlisie should have made him [Congressman Publicer] chairman of a special committee on The Congressional Record. He would then have had a chance to use his bine pencil to the joy of the populace.

PLASTER (MUSTARD) FOR "A SOREHEAD."

From The Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The soreheaded Magwamp New York Times is sorely grieved over "the active and experienced liars employed by the land thieves to attack and misrepresent Land Commissioner Sparks." It adds: "The faisification of which Mr. Sparks is the victim will be kept up intil the eminent tand thieves whose profitable business he has so roughly interfered with have forsaken the publicationais and entered upon equally cangenial careers in railroad wrecking or 'saited' mine swinding." If Commissioner Sparks had confided himself to facting "land thieves" he would have had the support of all parties. But it so happens that his railings have more specially oppressed and troubled the pioneer settlers of the Northwest, who in no sense deserve the charge of being "land thieves."

POINTED, IF NOT PIERCING. From The Atlanta Constitution.
It is to be observed that the two z's in blizzard stick out like the horns on a Texan steer.

THE GOVERNOR'S MASIERY OF ELLIPTICAL EX-PRESSION.

From The Bugfale Commercial Advertiser.

The now-famous phrase, "I am a Democrat," is what
the grammarians call elliptical—there being one or more
words understood, to with—"Cleveland isn't."

STERLING CANNOT FOLLOW HIM. Governor Hill reaches quite an clevation when he speaks in his huangural of "public office as a public trust." It may be doubted if Sterling can quite follow him there.

MORE "CAUSE AND EFFECT."

From The New York Graphie.

Mr. Jones's New-York Times drew enormous sums of money from the City Treasury during the Tweed regime, and Tweed averest that The Times would not have assalled the Ring it the Ring had compiled with its horse-leech demands for more, more. It is a great pity that a moral high muckamuck like Mr. Jones should have had any dealings with Mr. Tweed.

TRIBUNE TEMPERANCE VOTE. TRIBUNE TEMPERANCE VOTE.

From The Utea Herald.

THE NEW-YORK TE BUNE is seeking to get from its host of dealing with the liquot traffic. It asks for a response before January 22. If full and frank answers are given, the result will be very instructive. Whenever thoughtful men attempt to mark out a plan for controlling the sale of liquor they appreciate the difficulties of the problem. If they honestly aim at a plan which can be put into operation and can be enforced, they will find all their wisdem is required. The sum of suggestions from many thousand intelligent persons ought to contain a great deal of value.

A DESIRABLE DISASTER, CERTAINLY. The devit has had his way in Chemnatt for a good while, but he is likely soon to rur against a snag.

WHOOPING COUGH AND MEASLES ! From The New York Braphic.

An exchange says: "What a boy can't catch isn't worth catching." And, we may remark, a great deal that a boy does catch isn't worth catching either.

IT IS HIS OWN TERRAPIN, USUALLY. From The Philadelphia Times.
Secretary Bayard can cook terrapin. Some of his riends four he can cook goose, too. IT PLAYS-BUT NOBODY LISTENS. From The Atlanta Constitution.

The New-York Hones, as the product son, seems to be a little out of tune. Nevertheless, there isn't any tune that The Times can't play.

GERMAN OPERA AT THE METROPOLITAN. The first representation of Wagner's "Dis Meistersinger" at the Metropoiltan Opera House a week ago last night was so admirable in conception and so excellent in execution as to call out expressions of undisguesed astonishment from many musicians and ama-teurs who had witnessed performances of the opera in European capitals. Mr. B. J. Lang. a musician of flue attainments, great influence and extended experience, came from Boston to attend the performance of last Friday evening. His opinion was summed up to the statement that none of the several representations which be had witnessed abroad had equalled the second one at the Metropolitan. He bonestly confessed his in-ability to comprehend how such a degree of perfection annity to comprehend now such a degree of periodical had been attained under the circumstances which govern operatic production in this country. And yet the third representation of the opera last night showed a marked improvement on its preferencessors in the working together of the various factors which make up the sum of the performance and the technical finish in particular of the orchestral and choral elements, in respect of which the familiarity ssential to perfection was not to have been expected, In some respects improvement was precluded by the extraordinary merit of the first performance. No one will expect by going a second time to hear a better interpretation of the admired quintet than was heard on that occasion. Then, in spite of the buskiness of Herr Fischer's voice, and since, this quintet has marked the climax of the excellence attained by Herr Scidi's artists n a purely musical way; and indeed it is one of the most delightful pieces of singing to which the walls of a New York opera house have ever echoed and should be heard

MUSIC-THE DRAMA.

er's vocal style. The opera has produced a most profound impression upon the German portion of the patrons of the Metro-politan Opera House in particular. The enthusiasm of the audiences has not grown with the general effect of the representations, nor was last night's autience as numerous as those of last week. Both circumstances can be accounted for on the same ground, namely, the fact that the people of German nativity who love musto and can afford to go to the Metropolitan are not numerous enough to fill the vast audience-room many times in succession. There is much in "Die Meistersinger" the appreciation of which calls for sympathies which only a German can feel. Its comedy element lies in the exposition of phases of social life, the simplicity and ingenuousness of which are like a loadstone to the German heart. Its principal character, Sachs, the cobbler poet, is to a true German not the mere historical figure that he is to the rest of the world, but a representative of many of the things which are believed in and loved by the German people. He is one of the people, warm-hearted, blunt, auswervingly honest, fervent in his love, having a voin of humor a cittle caustic but not malicious running through his nature, devoted to high ideals of art. and

by all who wish to learn what is possible under Wag-

caustic but not malicious running through his nature, and devoted to high ideals of art. In such men the Germans see the prototypes of their national character, and they are admired and loved accordingly. Facid, the apprendice, Fogner, Rothner and the other mastershipers, as they present themselves in the opera, all the folies and mainers that are satirized, all the seemes of aniable domesticity discovered—all these are just as characteristically German as Suchs, and to apprendice them demands German simpatities. It is where this is wanting that the opera is found to be devoid of humor in its book, as it is where misted intelligence is lacking that the exquisite humor of the score is passed by without notice.

Wasner's opera is over five hours long. The ents which have been made in it for the Matropolitan representations reduce the time to about four and a quarter hours. This is still a long time for an opera to last in this country, but it would tax the ingenuity of any one familiar with the score to tell where to make any further exclains. Herr Scall if he were in Germany would be pilloried by the extremists for what he has been obliged to do in this direction, yet his cuts are all judicious, especially in the first act, where they are most extensive. The instruction which David gives Walther in the book is best given behind the scenes: the public need not hear it. The other cuts mar the drama as little, and none of the music which the public are likely to find beautiful has been sacrificed. The opera has been successful, but it is doubtful if it is presented—in spite of Frau Kraun's lovely Fra, Herr Fischer's noble Sachs. Herr Kemilte's annusing (month too faroical) Beckmesser. Herr Lehmier's truthur Kothner, Herr Staudic's consistently musical Poper, Herr Fischer's noble Sachs. Herr Kemilte's annusing (month too faroical) Beckmesser, Herr Kemilte's annusing (month too faroical) Beckmesser, Herr Kemilte's annusing (month too faroical) Beckmesser, their Lehmier's truthur Kothner, Herr Staudic's consistently m

MODJESKA AS ADRIENNE.

The change of bill that was effected last night at the Star Theatre brought once more to the vision of this public a gracious presence that has long been remembered—the presence of Modjeska in the character of Adrienne Lecouvreur. It was in this part that this beautiful actress first captured the admiration of this capital, when she came out at the Fifth Avenue Theatre in the Christmas season of 1877. Modjeska's performance of Adrienne is a peerless one, and the recurrence of it at this time only suggests the reiteration of the judgment long since recorded in this column, and mainly based on this embodiment, that Modjeskaisa great actress. Her achievement, in this instance, is the perfectly spontaneous and symmetrical expression of the grandest passion of humanity, the divine passion of Adrienne is a great woman who greatly loves; she is driven into a frenzy of jealousy; she takes a magnificent revenge upon her rival; she thinks herself bandoned, and she declines into abject misery; she she dies, the victim of a cruel and treacherous hatred, just as it seems likely that her use will be blessed. Modjeska's embodiment of this character is remark-

able, in its substance, for exquisite human ter and a fine spiritual exaltation. Free from effort, spon-taneous in spirit, and dominated at all points by intelactual character, it is a work that combines some of the most exquisite attributes of woman-mnate refinement, elegance of manners, exquisite purity, intense passion, bewitching grace and perfect taste. The love that she depicts is a love that hallows its object and exaits itself. It is seldom that any woman has shown upon the stage meh high-bred delicacy and such consummate art as Modjeska denotes in Adrienne's recoil from her lover's Nonceas the performance was seen last night by a numerous andience and its familiar beauties were again recognized with sympathetic appreciation. Modjesa has returned to New-York with a good dramatic company of which Mr. Frank Clements Miss Mary Shaw, Mr. E. H. Vanderfeit, Mr. Charles Lesia Alleu and Mrs. Kate Dennia Wilson are the prominent members. Mr. Vanderfeit came over from England last september. He is a young actor, somewhat efficience. He is a young actor, somewhat efficience. He is a young actor, somewhat efficience in temperament and somewhat florid in manner; but he learnest, sometimes impossioned, and generally pictures are. times Mary Shaw, who lately gave such a passionate and powerful performance of Queen Elizabeth, was seen last unch as the Princess, and again she took a liberal share of the honors of the representation. To-night and to-morrow night will be devoted to "Mary Stuart." "Donna Diaona," as old play revampted, is announced for Thursday.

Mojeska's company comprises Mary Shaw. E. H. Vanderfeit, James Cooper, Frank Clements, Robbins Howe, besile Allen, L. S. Henderson, Erroit Dunbar, C. R. Kelly, George H. Cohili, Kate Dennin Wilson and Evelya Shaw. kiss. The performance was seen last night by a numer-

THE THALIA THEATRE,

The audience that filled the Thalia Theatre last night at the first presentation in this country of · Frau Director Streise " was as appreciative as somedy and its excellent representation deserved." Fran Director Streise " is a continuation of the comedy " The Rape of the Sabines," having almost the same characters with the adition of Caspar Lerche, a well-drawn representation of the strolling player. The plot, in substance, is this : Emanuel Streise, Herr Bank, a theatre director having retired to private life, is continually urged by one of his old actors, Caspar Lerche, Herr Adolfi, to take one of his old actors, Caspar Lerche, Herr Adoll, to take charge of a theatre. But his wife, Franiela Schuitz, is opposed to his doing so. Streise's wild readiness to resume the management of his theatre, and his wife plots to frustrate bim form the foundation of the plees. Amusing lovescenes between their two daughters and their lovers are haurhable opisodes. Frau Streise findly thwarts her uneasy husband's schemes, and so wins the name of "Frau Director." Herr Rank, as Streise, and Herr Adolf, as Lerche, gave very comical representations. Fraulcia Schmitz, as Frau Streise, provoked continual laughter.

LAST NIGHT AT THE THEATRES.

The most important theatrical incident of last night in this city was the appearance of Mme. Modjeska as Adrienne. This is one of the finest per-formances now to be seen upon the stage. The Star Theatre was well filled on this occasion. Mr. Sol Smith Russel came forward at the Grand Opera House as Felix McKusick, and pleased a large audience. A drama entitled "Nobody's Claim" was offered at the Third Avenue Theatre, with Mr. J. Dowling in the principal part. The 150th performance of "The Mikado" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre was commemorated by the distribution of souvenirs to the ladies of the audience. Mr. Daly's comedy of "A Night Off" was presented at the Theatre Comique, Harlem, and was received with much laughter. Miss Estelle Clayton appeared at the Criterion Theatre, Brookiyn, in "Favette." Miss Mary Anderson, at the Chestuat Street Opera House, in Philadelphia, appeared in "Romee and Juliet." Lawrence Barrett was welcomed by a large audience at Providence. Edwin Hooth entered upon the third weel of a prosperous season at the Boston Museum. Third Avenue Theatre, with Mr. J. Dowling in the prin-

DRAMATIC NOTES. "The Mikado" is in preparation at the Thalis

Miss Margaret Mather, at the Union Square Theatre,

will appear on January 25 in the comedy of "The A play called "Our Irish Visitors" will be presented next week at the Third Avenue Theatre, with Mosers. Murray and Murphy in the principal characters.

The last opportunities of seeing a "A Night Off" at Daly's Theatre are now offered. It is a laughable play, and the performance of it is entirely delightful, in an